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FOUR NEW SPECIES OF MYMARIDAE FROM BRITISH  
COLUMBIA (HYMENOPTERA).

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The following descriptions are based on material collected by the author in western British Columbia. A paratype of each species has been placed in the United States National Museum. I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Dr. Gahan for supplying me with much valuable information on certain species of the genus dealt with below.

**OOCYTONUS**, Haliday.

**Oocytonus fuscipes**, new species.

*Female*.—Black; scape and pedicel very dark brown, paler at extremities and beneath, flagellum black; legs dark brown, trochanters and extremities of femora and tibiae paler; tarsi brownish yellow, the apical two joints darker; petiole brownish yellow; wings subhyaline. Head about one and one-half times as wide as long, slightly wider than thorax, frons separated from vertex by a straight, transverse ridge; ocelli in a triangle, lateral ocelli further apart than from the eyes; occiput emarginate; vertex feebly sculptured, the sculpture in front of anterior ocellus very fine, behind the ocelli coarser and somewhat granular, frons smooth. Antennae two-thirds as long as forewings; scape about as long as pedicel and joints 3-5 combined; pedicel about one-quarter as long as scape; joint 3 very slightly shorter than pedicel; joints 4-9 subequal, as long as pedicel; joint 10 one and one-quarter times as long as preceding joint, about twice as long as thick; apical joint (club) slightly longer than preceding three joints combined, three and one-half times as long as wide. Thorax one and three-quarter times as long as wide. Pronotum, viewed from above, very short, appearing as a transverse, gently arcuate carina, invisible at the sides, produced in front in a tapering neck. Mesonotum with scaly-reticulate sculpture. Scutellum with a transverse, impressed, curved line, convex towards the base, the sculpture similar to that of the mesonotum posterior to the transverse line, finer in front of it. Metanotum smooth, the hind margin carinate. Propodeum smooth and polished, with a median carina which divides into two widely-divergent branches a short distance from the base and which, after running for about one-half the length of the propodeum, are obtusely angled and then converge but do not meet; on each side there is a lateral carina, these converge until reaching the angulation of the branches of the median carina, with which they are connected by a short transverse carina, and thereafter diverge; hind margin of

propodeum carinate. All pleurae smooth and polished. Mesopleura with a deep depression on its upper anterior part from which a deep groove runs to the base of coxa. Forewings two and one-half times as long as their greatest width, apically subtruncate, the marginal nerve reaching one-third the length of the wing, longest marginal cilia about one-seventh the wing's greatest width, the discal cilia in about twenty-eight rows. Hindwings about three-quarters as long as forewings, measured from hamuli to tip about ten times as long as wide, cilia on hind margin longer than the width of wing, those on the front margin shorter, with two irregular rows of cilia on the disc. Petiole subcylindrical, widest posteriorly. Abdomen highly polished.

*Length*, 1.25–1.3 mm.; *expanse*, 3.0–3.25 mm.

Described from four specimens from Hollyburn, 27th Aug.–19 Sept. 1928–30.

#### **Ooctonus auripes**, new species.

*Female*.—Black; scape and pedicel brown, the extremities paler; flagellum dark brown; petiole and legs, including coxae, yellow, apical joint of all tarsi dusky; wings hyaline. Head one and one-half times as wide as long, wider than thorax, narrowed behind eyes; occiput deeply emarginate; eyes large, remote from occiput; ocelli in a triangle, lateral ocelli further apart than from the eyes; vertex separated from frons by a transverse ridge, with inconspicuous, irregular sculpture, more distinct and transverse-linear between front ocellus and frontal ridge; frons smooth. Antennae about three-quarters as long as forewings; scape three and one-half times as long as pedicel, nearly as long as following four joints combined; pedicel and joints 3–5 equal, joints 6–8 about two-thirds as long as joint 3; joints 9 and 10 equal to joint 3, joint 10 nearly twice as long as thick; apical joint (club) as long as preceding three joints combined, nearly three times as long as wide. Thorax comparatively short and broad, one and one-third times as long as wide. Pronotum, viewed from above, very short, appearing as a gently arcuate, transverse carina, invisible at the sides, produced in a tapering neck; mesonotum and scutellum with alutaceous sculpture, the latter with the usual transverse, curved line; propodeum very short, smooth, with carinae as in *fuscipes*, the basal portion of median carina very short; all pleurae smooth and polished; upper part of mesopleura with a longitudinal groove, widened anteriorly. Forewings rather narrow, three and one-half times as long as their greatest width, the apex subtruncate; the marginal vein reaching about one-third the length of the wing; marginal cilia about one-seventh the wing's greatest width, discal cilia short, in about eighteen rows; hindwings two-thirds as long as forewings, measured from hamuli to tip nine times as long as wide, cilia on hind margin longer than the width of the wing, those on the front margin shorter, with two irregular rows of cilia on the disc. Abdomen highly polished.

*Length*, 0.90 mm.; *expanse*, 1.9–2.0 mm.

Described from two specimens from Chilliwack, 4 September and 15 October, 1926.

**Ooetonus canadensis**, new species.

*Female*.—Black; scape brownish-yellow; pedicel brown; flagellum darker brown, becoming black distally; petiole and legs, including coxae, yellow; wings subhyaline. Head one and one-half times as wide as long, a little wider than thorax; eyes large, remote from occiput; ocelli in a triangle, lateral ocelli further apart than from the eyes; occiput emarginate; vertex and frons separated by a transverse ridge; vertex before front ocellus almost smooth, the sculpture very fine and indistinct, with a fine, curved, impressed line running from the front ocellus to the eyes, behind which the sculpture is a little coarser. Antennae about three-quarters as long as the forewings; scape a little more than three times as long as pedicel, about as long as joints 3 and 4 combined; pedicel about three-fifths as long as joint 3; joint 3 half as long as scape; joints 4 and 5 equal, a little longer than joint 3; joints 6 and 7 each a little shorter than the preceding joint; joints 8 and 9 equal, a little shorter than joint 7; joint 10 three-quarters as long as joint 9, twice as long as thick; apical joint (club) as long as preceding two joints combined, three and one-half times as long as wide. Thorax twice as long as wide; pronotum plainly visible from above, front margin gently curved, carinate, humeral angles fairly prominent; mesonotum with fine, reticulate sculpture becoming somewhat linear on posterior part of median lobe, with a fine but distinct, longitudinal median, impressed line which becomes obsolete on the sloping anterior part; scutellum with the usual curved, transverse line, with very fine, irregular sculpture; metanotum smooth, hind margin carinate; propodeum long, smooth and polished, with carinae as in *fuscipes*, the undivided basal portion of median carina of considerable length; all pleurae smooth and polished; mesopleura with a shallow, longitudinal, impressed line on the upper part. Forewings about two and one-half times as long as their greatest width, the apex subtruncate, marginal nervure not quite reaching one-third the length of the wing, marginal cilia short, about one-eighth the wing's width, discal cilia short, in about thirty rows. Hindwings three-quarters as long as forewings, measured from hamuli to tip about eleven times as long as wide, cilia on hind margin longer than width of wing, those on front margin shorter, with three irregular rows of discal cilia. Petiole long, widest posteriorly. Abdomen highly polished, nearly as long as thorax, twice as long as wide, the apex obtusely conical, ovipositor exerted.

*Length*, 1.4 mm.; *expanse*, 3.3 mm.

Described from two specimens from Hollyburn, 31 August and 7 September, 1930.

**Ooetonus occidentalis**, new species.

*Female*.—Black; scape yellow, pedicel and joint 3 brownish-yellow, remaining flagellar joints dark brown, becoming black distally; petiole and legs, including coxae, yellow, pulvilli dusky; wings subhyaline. Head one and one-half times as wide as long, wider than thorax; occiput emarginate; eyes large, remote from occiput; ocelli in a triangle, lateral ocelli further apart than from the eyes; frons smooth and polished, separated from vertex by a transverse ridge; vertex feebly wrinkled before front ocellus, behind this with the sculpture somewhat granular.

Antennae three-quarters as long as forewings; scape as long as following three joints combined; pedicel a little less than one-quarter as long as scape; joint 3 one and one-half times as long as pedicel; joints 3-7 subequal; joints 8 and 9 very slightly shorter; joint 10 very slightly shorter than joint 9, about one and one-quarter times as long as pedicel, twice as long as thick; apical joint (club) slightly more than three times as long as wide, nearly as long as preceding three joints combined. Thorax one and three-quarter times as long as wide; pronotum distinctly visible at the sides, separated from the long neck by a gently arcuate carina; mesonotum with fine but distinct alutaceous sculpture, without a median, impressed line as in *canadensis*; scutellum with the usual, transverse, curved line, with similar sculpture to that of the mesonotum, that on the basal area a little finer than that on the distal area; metanotum smooth, hind margin carinate; propodeum long, smooth and polished, with a median bifurcate carina and lateral carinae, the basal part of median carina fairly long, the lateral carinae meeting the branches of median carina without connecting transverse carinae; all pleurae smooth and polished; mesopleura with a fine, longitudinal, impressed line on the upper part. Forewings two and one-half times as long as their greatest width, apically subtruncate; marginal nervure reaching about one-third the length of the wing; marginal cilia about one-eighth the wing's width, discal cilia in about thirty two rows. Hindwings about two-thirds as long as forewings, measured from hamuli to tip nine times as long as wide, cilia of hind margin a little longer than width of wing, those on front margin shorter, with three irregular rows of discal cilia. Petiole about four times as long as wide, widest posteriorly. Abdomen somewhat shorter than thorax, twice as long as wide, apex obtusely conical, ovipositor exerted.

*Length*, 1.5 mm; *expanse*, 3.5 mm.

Described from two specimens from Hollyburn, 18 July, 1928 and 31 August, 1930.

#### KEY TO NEARCTIC SPECIES OF *OCTONUS*.

1. Varicolored; forewings with a dusky cross-stripe.....*morilli* Howard.  
Black; forewings without a cross-stripe.....2.
2. Forewings extraordinarily wide.....*quadricarinatus*, Girault.  
Forewings not extraordinarily wide.....3.
3. Antennal joint 3 not or only a little longer than pedicel.....4.  
Antennal joint 3 distinctly longer than pedicel.....7.
5. Legs yellow.....*auripes*, Whitt.  
Legs dark.....5.
5. Antennal joint 3 distinctly longer than joint 4.....*silvensis*, Girault.  
Antennal joint 3 subequal to joint 4.....6.
6. Antennal joint 6 considerably shorter than joint 5; joints 7 and 8 still shorter.....*americanus*, Girault.  
Antennal joints 5-8 subequal.....*fuscipes*, Whitt.
7. Mesonotum with a fine, longitudinal, impressed line, obsolete anteriorly.....*canadensis*, Whitt.  
Mesonotum without such line.....*occidentalis*, Whitt.